head, as if with an effort, he continued in called during the evening, as did also Col all except two, to request that for reasons | Odell. of weight affecting the affairs of govern- that he intended issuing a proclamation toment you proceed to take the constitu- night concerning the President's death and tional cath of President of the United | velt said that he, too, would issue a procla-

ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE.

Judge Hazel had stepped to the left of the President, and Mr. Roosevelt, coming closer to Secretary Root, said in a voice that first wavered, but finally came deep and strong, while, as if to control his nervousness, he held firmly to the lapel of his coat with his right hand:

"I shall take the oath at once in accordance with your request, and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely without variance the President Roosevelt. State Senator John policy of President McKinley for the peace | Laughlin states that not over four weeks and prosperity and honor of our beloved | ago while a display of fireworks was be-

country." bay window, and Judge Hazel, taking up President to raise his right hand and repeat it after him. There was a hush like death in the room as the judge read a few strong voice and without a tremor and with his raised hand as steady as if carved from marble repeated it after him.

"And thus I swear," he ended it. The hand dropped back to the side, the chin for an instant rested on the breast and the silence remained unbroken for a couple of Journal reporter several days ago by State minutes as though the new President of the United States was offering silent prayer. Judge Hazel broke it, saying:

"Mr. President, please attach your signature," and the President, turning to a small table near by, wrote "Theodore Roosevelt" at the bottom of the document in a firm

"I should like to see the members of the Cabinet a few moments after the others retire," said the President, and this was the signal for the score of people who had been favored by witnessing the ceremony to of the House 1884. retire. As they turned to go the President

"I will shake hands with you people gladly." and with something of his old smile returning he first shook hands with the members of the Cabinet present, then Senator Depew and finally with a few guests and newspaper men.

the oath of office is a picturesque old mansion of colonial style built somewhat back | 1900. in the thirties and standing upon ground once the property of the United States government. It was used for some time as an army headquarters. While the house has been added to and improved it has not been allowed to lose any of its colonial charm. The room in which the oath was taken is celled high in dark oak, the floor heavily polished; and the only bit of relief | the Hunting Trail," 1883; "The Winning of to it is a bay window set in palms and re- the West," 1889-95; "The Wilderness Hun- tion he held until he became police com-Heved with stained glass. It was in this ter," 1893; "American Ideals," 1898; "The missioner of the city of New York. In the embrasure that the President and Judge | Rough Riders," 1899. Hazel stood when the oath was adminis-

the spectators after the taking of the oath the President asked the Cabinet members out on the Northwestern border of North present to confer with him. The conference finished the President said to the Associated | the town of Medora, There Theodore Roose-

when taking the oath that I would follow of the Cabinet who were present to remain They have assured me that they will, and I may say that I have assurance also from the absent members."

Inquiry was made of the President as to whether an extra session of Congress would be called by him, and he said in substance that there was no fundamental law requiring the calling of Congress together upon the succession of a Vice President to the presidency and that after consultation with the Cabinet they had decided that no such extra session would be called. The President, after the meeting of the Cabinet. saw a few personal friends, and then, putting on his hat, said to Secretary Root: "Let us take a little walk; it will do us

Secretary Root assented, and they both walked out on the porch. His host, Ansley Wilcox, said: "Mr. President, shall I go his personal honesty has never been quesalong with you?"

up the street with Secretary Root and will

When he got down to the foot of the walk a couple of police and a couple of detectives in citizens' clothes started to follow him. He turned and told his secretary to tell them that he did not desire any pro- | was living on Beaver street, east of Broad, | sey's Naval Annual-the year book of Engtection. "I do not want to establish the precedent of going about guarded."

The policemen and detectives touched Nicholas Roosevelt (bolter), aldertheir hats, but before he had gone a hun dred yards two of them were walking jus behind him and two of them were follow ing him on the other side of the street. The two distinguished men attracted but little attention until they got near the police lines on Delaware avenue when, as th President stopped to shake hands and say good-bye to Secretary Root, some of the crowd recognized him and he was surrounded. The police drove the crowd back and the President, accompanied by Col. Bingham, who joined him, and watched also by his former military secretary at | Col. George Curtis Treadwell, walked briskly back to the Wilcox mansion. He announced later that he would when the funeral train is to leave. The President passed the evening rather

SHOWERS TO-DAY.

Fair Weather on Monday, with Winds Shifting to Northwesterly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

For Ohio-Showers on Sunday; Monday partly cloudy; fresh southerly winds, shift-

For Illinois-Partly cloudy on Sunday; showers in eastern and southern portions. Monday fair: fresh southerly winds, shift- another of the Bullocks fired the last gun ing to northwesterly.

For Indiana-Showers on Sunday. Monday fair; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Local Observations on Saturday.

Bar. Th. R.H. Wind. Weather. 7 a. m....29.87, 61 84 S'east. Pt. cloudy. 0.00 7 p. m....29.65 63 85 South. Cloudy. 0.14 0.14 | the plan of the war-time allotment commis-Maximum temperature, 74; minimum tempera-Comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation on Sept. 14:

Temp. Mean tem, and total precipitation, 65 Departure Departure Since Sept. 1 *35 -10.13 W. T. BLYTHE.

Section Director. Vesterday's Temperatures

resternal a remi	S.C. C. C.	NE CHA	
Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Chicago, Ill	60	72	66
Cairo, Ill.	. 66	74	70
Cheyenne, Wyo	38	70	68
Cincinnati, O.		74	70
Concordia, Kan	56	72	66
Davenport, In.	62	70	68
Des Moines, Is	58	74	68
Kansas City, Mo	60	7.4	68
Little Rock, Ark	68	74	70
Memphis, Tenn		72	70
Nashville, Tenn		72	72
North Platte, Neb		70	66
Oklahoma, O. T		80	79
Omaha. Neb		70	66
Pittsburg, Pa		79	79
Rapid City, S. D		66	69
Salt Lake City		74	74
St. Louis, Mo		84	78
Springfield, Ill	NW.	76	70
The state of the s	22 1	201.00	2.7

McKinley. Mr. Root's chin was on late. Governor B. B. Odell, of New York, lonce I won my trial heats and got into the his breast. Suddenly throwing back his Congressman Lucius Littauer, of New York, and William Warden, of Buffalo, broken voice: "I have been requested on Russell Harrison. The President, while afhehalf of the Cabinet of the late President, fable, showed some effects of the long jourat least those who are present in Buffalo, ney and the day's strain. However, he found time to have a chat with Governor The Governor told the President

> mation, and that he had put it in the hands of Secretary Cortelyou to prepare as to torm, after preparing the substance. The President was besieged with messages of congratulations to-night; in fact,

> discussed the tenor of it. President Roose-

so many came that no attempt was made to open the large majority of them.

PROPHETIC FIREWORKS.

How "Our President" Appeared Under Theodore Roosevelt's Picture.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14 .- There is as usual stories of premonitions of the accession of ing made at the Pan-American Exposition The President stepped farther into the grounds a huge picture of the then Vice President was then shown in fire. Underthe constitutional oath of office, which had neath it were the words "Our Vice Presibeen prepared on parchment, asked the dent." Hardly had the picture been lighted when the word "vice" burned out and left | inated to succeed him and was elected." standing in huge letters under Mr. Roosevelt's picture the words "Our President. In a minute or two the word "our" acci words at a time and the President in a dentally burned out, as had the other word, and for fully seven minutes the single word 'President" stood out in bold relief. Senator Laughlin says that everybody in the place was impressed with the strange

occurrence. Now it would seem prophetic. The foreging is a confirmation of the story of the same incident related to a Treasurer Levy's son, who was an eyewitness, and published in the Journal at

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

New President of the United States Is an American First of All.

Born in New York, Oct. 27, 1858. Educated at Harvard University. Member of the New York Legislature,

Assistant secretary of the navy 1897, Organized Roosevelt's Rough Riders 1898. Lieutenant colonel and colonel, in com-

mand in Cuba. . Elected Governor of New York, Novem-The house in which the President took | ber, 1898, with a plurality of 17,979,

> Elected Vice President, Nov. 6, 1900. death of William McKinley.

Residence, Oyster Bay, Long island. Publications, "War of 1812," 1882; "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," 1885; "Life of Thomas Hart Benton," 1886; "Life of Gouverneur Morris," 1887; "Ranch Life and

Immediately following the dispersing of career of Theodore Roosevelt is that no one ever had to apologize for him. Away Dakota, 600 miles from St. Paul, where the lasted very nearly two hours, and when it | Little Missouri winds its swift way through the heart of the Bad Lands, there stands relt first put the eight-pointed cross brand "Following out the brief statement I made on his own cattle and gave the outside world an initial illustration of what kind of strenuousness he believed in. Before the administration lines laid down by Pres- that time (1886-87) his personality had imident McKinley I requested the members pressed itself upon college mates at Columbia and the small circle of intimate friends about him in New York city. But in their positions at least for the present. | Medora-whether he intended it to be so o not-was a starting point in his publi career. The man who would "come West" and not steal cattle from his neighbors,

who would "tote" fair, who, bred in fused new vigor into the officialism of luxury, would take the worst as well as the best of ranch life, without a murmur, was a novelty to the press as well as the public, and as "cow man" the present fame then when war was threatened jumped into of the new President commenced, Julian Ralph asked him once upon a time:

"What did you expect to be or dream of being when you were a boy? "I do not recollect that I dreamed at all or planned at all," he answered. "I simply obeyed the injunction, 'Whatever thy band findeth to do, do that with all thy might, and so I took up what came along as it came. Since then I have gone on Lincoln's motto, 'Do the best; if not, then the best

NOT A RICH MAN. He is not a rich man as riches go with the families that owned the soil on which the metropolis of New York has been built. But tioned nor his fidelity to a trust. Nor has "No, I am going to take a short walk there been question of his quick sympathy with the people's side of great questions. Between the years 1652 and 1694 the church records show that a number of Rosenvelts were born on Manhattan island, but the was properly spelled in the Dutch church marriage records that have been | Harvard Advocate, but his first book of published for the years 1682 and 1774. In a advent of the present bearer of the name:

	man
	John Roosevelt (merchant), assistant
	alderman
-	Cornelius Roosevelt, alderman 1759-
e	In the Assembly
e	James Roosevelt, alderman1809
	In the Assembly1796-
e	James J. Roosevelt, assistant alder-
e	man
y.	Supreme Court fustice1854-

In Congress1841-43

mentioned as sugar refiners, merchants, bankers, trustees of charitable institutions and public officials. The Roosevelts figured patriotically during the revolutionary war. Nicholas Roosevelt was a first lieutenant of not leave the city until Monday morning, was officer of an up-country company. One the "Corsicans" of 1775. Another Rooseveit of the family served in the war of 1812. The | due pessimism as to undue and arrogant family also furnished large sums of money quietly at Mr. Wilcox's home, dining quite to the newly formed continental government and patriotically accepted the government's paper money at the value of coin. Theodore Roosevelt was born in his father's house at 28 East Twentleth street. His people originally lived on the Battery. but as the town changed gradually moved away from the business center. His grandfather once owned a fine residence at one of the corners of what is now Fourteenth street and Broadway. In blood Mr. Roosevelt is a quarter Hollandish and threequarters Scotch, Irish and French-Huguenot. His mother was a Bonhill and had relatives of the name of Lukin and Craig. The Lamontaigne family is in his ancestry, and the Devoes, of Georgia and South Carolina. His uncle, James D. Bullock, built the noted privateer Alabama, and aboard her. But after all this is said of the ancestry chroniclers agree that Mr. Roosevelt owes a great deal to his father. The elder Theodore Roosevelt was one of the leading men of his day in the metropolis-the days of the civil war. He was a merchant, philanthropist and a lover of outdoor life. He more than anyone else

> who was to take up the lines of the ambitious part of his life and carry them on. BOYHOOD INFLUENCE. "What strong direction did your home in- and soul, and go in with any person, heedfluence take in your boyhood?" was asked less of anything but that person's qualifi-Mr. Roosevelt. "Why," he replied, "I was brought up with the constant injunction | ant of a patroon; it literally makes no to be active and industrious. My father- difference to me so long as the work is to-day officially notified Senator Frye of all my people-held that no one had a thing I'd like to teach the young man of of Vice President Roosevelt to the presiright to merely cumber the earth; that the | wealth. That he who has not got wealth | dency will again devolve upon the Maine most contemptible of created beings is the owes his first duty to his family, but he senator as president pro tem. of the Senman who does nothing. I imbibed the idea | who has means owes his first duty to his ate the active discharge of the duties of that I must work hard, whether at making | State. It is ignoble to try to heap money | presiding over the Senate. training taught me that I must be doing, work to all, and to the men of wealth the Capt. J. P. Wisser, of the Coast Artillery, must be working-and at decent work. I doctrine of unremunerative work." That to report to President Roosevelt for such made my health what it is. I determined | is Theodore Roosevelt. to be strong and well, and did everything to make myself so. By the time I entered

Harvard College I was able to take my

house system. He devised and carried out

sion. He could drive a four-in-hand team

better than any other New Yorker of his

day. He died in 1878, idolized by the son

team at one time, but since I left college I have taken most of my exercise in the 'cow country' or mountain hunting.'

The West, which probably cares more for Roosevelt than it does for any other living public man, had a great deal to do with rounding him out after he left college. Ir Europe he climbed the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn, and that made him a member of the Alpine Club of London. Then he took to the Rockies, but not before he was second lieutenant of the Eighth Regiment of the New York National Guard and later captain in the same regiment. In the West he was in the last big buffalo hunt (1883) at Pretty Buttes. He joined with the whites and the Sioux in the great killing. He hunted elk, sheep, deer, buffalo and antelope. He lived in a long log house which he helped to build himself. He kept books with him and wrote whenever the inclination prompted. He was without fear and without coarseness. He was neither the braggadocio nor the coward. But with all this kind of experience he managed to serve three terms in the Legislature of New York, being elected from the Twenty-first Assembly district. Of this part of his career

"I had always believed and do yet that a man should join a political organization and should attend the primaries; that he should not be content to be governed, but should do his part in the work. So upon leaving college I went to the local political head-quarters, attended all the meetings and took my part in whatever was up. There came a revolt against the member of the Assembly from that district and I was nom-

CONFLICT WITH PARTY BOSSES. It was at this time that Mr. Roosevelt became involved in a conflict with the party organization and defeated it. He did it so thoroughly that his own delegates were sent to the county, state and national conventions of 1884. That was the year James G. Blaine desired to be President. Mr. Roosevelt escaped the Blaine contagion and took the New York delegation away from that statesman. He formed a combination between the Arthur and Edmunds men and defeated the Blaine following. He was sent to the Chicago convention with Andrew D. White, George William Curtis and a number of other famous men. It may be written here that Mr. Roosevelt never left the Republican party, but he has always felt that upon a question of principle he was bound to act upon his own judgment. He has held that city politics should be di vorced from those of the State and the Nation; that politics is not a grab game for spoils, but a dignified, honorable science to Member of the New York Legislature, be unselfishly pursued, and yet he recog-1882-4. Leader of the minority 1883, leader nizes the fact that in order to do good work in politics one must work with his party, which is to say with an organization. As a United States Civil-service Commission- legislator he was a sore spot to "machine" partisans or men of corrupt inclinations. Courageous men loved him. It is to be ORDERS ISSUED BY HEADS OF noted, though, that a very bad man and extremely impracticable "reformers" have

never liked him. While in the Legislature he secured the passage of the measure which gave the nayor of New York the power and opportunity to do his best in wielding the appointing power in connection with the police force. Prior to this the old Tweed Nominated for Vice President, June 21, charter had vested in the aldermen the power of rejecting or accepting the mayor's appointments. The Roosevelt bill took this power from the aldermen. The Roosevert Sworn in as President, Sept. 14, on the investigation of the same year placed the county clerk's office, which had been reaping \$82,000 a year in fees, upon a salary, and various other reforms were effected. I 1886 Mr. Roosevelt ran for mayor of New York and polled a larger proportion of the otal vote than was polled by any Repubelected. When General Harrison came to six years that he was civil service commissioner he saw the law applied to twice as many offices as when he took the office. A salient point in the public and private in fact, he added 20,000 offices to the scope of the reform law. The law was also well executed while he was in office. He was villing to fight for the principles involved. and he did fight, and, better still, accom-

olished. When he accepted the police commissionership he said "I thought the storm center was in New York, and so I came. I like to take hold of work that has been done by a Tammany eader, and do it as well, only by approachng it from the opposite direction. A thing | devolved upon them in consequence of the that attracted me to it was that it was to

be done in the hurly-burly, for I don't like cloister life. IN NAVY AND ARMY.

From the police commissionership he passed to the position of assistant secretary gave Dewey the Manila opportunity, in-Washington, made some people dislike him and a great many more care for him, and the center of action with Colonel Leonard S. Wood and organized the Rough Riders. Two years ago to-day he and his regiment were landing in Cuba. On the 24th they were fighting like demons at Las Guasimas. They passed on to Kettle Hill, to San Juan and to Santiago. He was on the firing line always, taking just what his men did, asking no more. Regular army officers called him an "ideal commander." His regiment was cared for as few were during the short period of the Spanish-American war. From Santiago he came to Camp Wikoff, and by popular will. As Governor he marked imself by his persistent fight against legisative corruption and in favor of fair cororation taxation. The Ford bill which is wrenching more taxes of a just nature out carried through after every corporation in the State had used the best of its wealth

and power to defeat the measure. New York directory for 1665 a Roosevelt | book is now quoted in the English Bras-The following are the Roosevelts who held | lish naval affairs. His book on Western public office in New York city prior to the experiences and ranch life was written in Senate. 1885. This was followed by a life of Thomas H. Benton, also of Gouverneur Morris. The extremely popular "Ranch Life and the he personally cares the most for is "The Winning of the West." He is also the author of a history of New York city. 'Essays on Practical Politics." "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hero Tales from

United States.' HIS AMERICANISM. Of his own quality of Americanism he In old-time records the Roosevelts are has given this glimpse in one of his works: "I have no wish to excuse or hide our faults; for I hold that he is often the best American who strives hardest to correct American shortcomings. Nevertheless I am just as little disposed to give away to unoptimism. In speaking to my own countrymen there is one point upon which I wish to lay special stress; that is the necessity for a feeling of broad, radical, intense Americanism if good work is to be done in any direction. Above all the one essential for success in every political movement which is to do lasting good is that our citizens should act as Americans; not as Americans with a prefix and qualificationnot as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, native Americans-but as Americans pure and simple. * * * In short, the most important lesson taught by the his-

tory of New York city is the lesson of Americanism-the lesson that he among us | "Funeral train will leave here Monday who wishes to win honor in our life and to play his part honestly and manfully, must be indeed an American in spirit and purpose, in heart and thought and deed,' Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow in 1886, and they have five children, three boys and two girls. His home, where all his children were born, is called Sagamore Hill, and is at Oyster bay, Long island. In New York city he sometimes occupies a rented house. Mrs. Roosevelt till Wednesday, probably 2 p. m., when and the children are essentially a part of train will leave for Canton, via Harrisburg founded the present newsboys' lodging- his life. While his official duties kept him away from them they were never absent from his thought nor he from theirs. His here at 5 p. m. After Cabinet conference home life is as ideal as his public life is clean. To those who know him best and who care for him the most, his career seems to be summed up in this message of his, given once to the young men of New lork city: "First and foremost be American, heart

Ericsson Statue Unveiled.

part in whatever sports I liked. I wrestled | STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14.-A statue, erected and sparred and ran a great deal while in | in honor of John Ericsson, the Swedish encollege, and though I never came in first, gineer, was unveiled here to-day with mili-I got more good out of the exercise than | tary and naval ceremonial, the original those who did, because I immensely en- Swedish monitor John Ericsson firing a joyed it and never injured myself. I was salute. The United States minister, W. W. fond of wrestling and boxing; I think I Thomas, delivered an oration, during which was a good deal of a wrestler, and though | he alluded touchingly to the late President 70 I never won a championship, yet more than 'McKinley.

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WASHINGTON DEPARTMENTS.

Representatives of Foreign Governments Notified by Secretary Hay of President McKinley's Death.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ARMY

AND VARIOUS PERSONS.

Preparations for Receiving the Late President's Body-It Will Lie in State at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The executive officers of the government to-day carried out the programme which law and custom sad death of the chief magistrate. Official notification of the demise of President Mc-Kinley was communicated to the new President and the same information with the further fact of the succession of President Roosevelt was made known officially to diplomats accredited from foreign nations to the government of the United States, and to the army and navy and revenue cutter service. The executive de-

partments were closed for the day. Army and navy details were made for the purpose of providing a proper representation of three branches of the government in the several stages attendant upon the removal of the President's body from Buffalo to Washington, the funeral procession from the White House to the Cap- | Secretary Root this afternoon, approving itol and the removal thence to Canton for | the draft of the order to the army announcthe White House and the Capitol, in which latter building the body of the dead President will lie in state from Tuesday until Wednesday afternoon for the reception of the remains and such ceremonies as may of New York corporations than ever were | be held in either. A notable feature of the secured before, was backed by him and day to those who recalled the appearance of the city after the deaths of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield was the absence of all emblems of mourning on public buildings in consequence of a recent prohibitory act of Congress. Senator Frye, of Maine, was notified that on him would develope again the duties of presiding officer of the

The following note was sent to the foreign representatives accredited to the gov-Hunting Trail" appeared in 1888. The book ernment of the United States late this

'Department of State, 'Washington, Sept. 14. "Sir-It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of William McKinley, American History" and "Big Game of the President of the United States, in the city of Buffalo at fifteen minutes past 2 in the

morning of to-day, Sept. 14. "Laid low by the act of an assassin, the ! week-long struggle to save his life has been watched with keen solicitude not alone by the people of this country who raised him from their own ranks to the high office he filled, but by the people of all friendly nations, whose messages of sympathy and hope while hope was possible have been most consolatory in this time of sore trial. "Now that the end has come I request you to be the medium of communicating the sad tidings to the government of the honored nation you so worthily represent and to announce that in obedience to the prescriptions of the Constitution the office of President has devolved on Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President of the United

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of

my highest consideration. General Gillespie, acting secretary of war, has received the following telegram from Colonel Bingham, at Buffalo, relative to funeral arrangements of the late President: morning, 8:30, for Washington, via the ile in East room of the White House Monday night. Mrs. McKinley and family will sleep in the executive mansion. Tuesday morning removal to Capitol to lie in state

Washington." The following order was to-day issued by the secretary of the treasury to the revenue cutter service: "The department announces to the service the sad tidings of the death of the President. The flags of all vessels cations. For myself I'd as quickly work of the revenue cutter service will be carbeside Pat Dugan as with the last descend- | ried at half-mast until otherwise ordered." Sergeant-at-arms Ransdell, of the Senate, good and the man is in earnest. One other | the death of Mr. McKinley. The elevation

> ORDERS TO THE NAVY. All Officers Notified that Roosevelt Is

personal duty as he might require. The

President was also informed of this action.

Now Commander-in-Chief. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day sent the escorting the remains from the station to

chief, to every navy yard and every ship

"It is with profound sorrow that the department announces to you the death of President McKinley at 2:15 a. m., Sept. 14." The acting secretary also issued the following order to the naval service:

"Special Orders, No. 12. Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 14. "The President of the United States died this morning at fifteen minutes after 2 o'clock in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. Officers and men of the navy and marine corps need not to be reminded of the public and private virtues of their late commander-inchief. The whole people loved William Mc-Kinley for he loved and trusted them. As a soldier, statesman, husband and as a pure-minded, great-hearted American, his fame now belongs to his country. "Under the Constitution Theodore Roosevelt, previously Vice President, has be-come President and commander-in-chief of

States. "F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary." provided for in the naval regulations, as

the army and marine corps of the United

"Upon the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the President of the United States the senior officer shall direct that on the following day the ensign and union jack be displayed at half-staff from sunrise to sunset and guns fired every half hour from all ships present. Similar orders shall be given at naval stations.' A naval regulation provides that salutes shall not be fired on Sunday except cases wherein international courtesy would suffer from the breach. Therefore the firing of the guns will take place on Monday at those points where the department's announcement is received to-day. Acting Secretary Hackett to-day ordered Lieutenant Commander Winder, of the Michigan, now lying at Cleveland, to proceed at once to Buffalo. The Michigan's now at Buffalo under Captain Leonard in making up a naval escort for the remains of the late President. A small detachment f marines has been ordered from the New York navy yard to Buffalo to supply any deficiency in numbers. Fifty blue jackets attached to the battleship Illinois at Norfolk have been ordered to this city to serve as an escort to meet the funeral train on its arrival at Washington and to escort the

remains to the White House. WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

Instructions to the Army Issued by

Secretary Root. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-A dispatch was received at the War Department from interment. Steps were taken to prepare ing the death of President McKinley. It will be sent to all officers in command to-

morrow. The order follows: "Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, Sept. 14. [General Orders.] "First-The following order of the secretary of war announces to the army the

death of William McKinley, President of 'War Department, Washington, Sept. 14. "The distressing duty devolves upon the secretary of war of announcing to the army the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, which occurred at Buffalo at 2:15 o'clock a. m. on the 14th day of September. " 'The grief into which the Nation has been

of the United States, in which, in his early manifested at all times a profound and abiding solicitude. " 'Appropriate funeral honors will be paid to the memory of the late President and | will interfere in any way with the public commander-in-chief at the headquarters of every military division and department, at every military post, at the United States

Military Academy at West Point, and at

magistrate will be keenly felt by the army

every camp of troops of the United States in the field 'The lieutenant general of the army will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect "'ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.' this order at the headquarters of military commander in the field, and at each military station, and at the Military Academy, at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at 10 o'clock a. m. and the or-

the day will cease. "Third-At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired at each military post and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun a single gun, and, at the close of the day the salute of the Union of forty-five guns. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments and at all military posts, stations, forts, and the buildings and vessels under the control of the department until the remains of the late chief magistrate are consigned to their House for occupancy. It is expected that final resting place at Canton, O., on the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th instant, on which day all labor will be suspended at all military posts and stations and on Pennsylvania Railroad and Harrisburg; ar- all public works under the direction of the rive before 10, night. If possible body will | department, and at 12 o'clock meridian | twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all military posts and stations. The officers of the army of the United States will wear the usual badge of mourning on their swords and the colors of the various military organizations of the army will be draped in mourning for a period of one

"Fourth-The following officers of the and Pittsburg. General Brooke will reach army will, with a like number of officers of the navy selected for the purpose, compose the secretary will have further word for mains of their late commander-in-chief from the national capital to Canton, O., and continue with them until they are consigned to their final resting place: The post of honor immediately following the lieutenant general of the army, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie. "By command of Lieutenant General

"THOMAS WARD, Acting Adj. Gen." The following order will issue: "War Department

"Washington, Sept. 14. "The secretary of war announces to the army that upon the death of William Mc-Kinley, President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President, has succeeded to the office of President of the United States by virtue of the Constitution. 'ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.' The navy's detail has not yet been made. Secretary Root also gave directions to the officers of the department to make the necessary arrangements and issue orders for the participation of the army in the funeral ceremonies, following the Garfield precedent. General Guenther will command the entire funeral procession.

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on Monday night, to escort the remains to the Capitol and for guard duty while the complete military and civic parade, i which regulars, militia and civic bodies will take part, will occur when the remains of the President are taken from the Capitol to the railroad station. A detachment of soldiers and sailors will be sent as an escort to Canton. All orders for the funeral will be almost

identical with those of twenty years ago when James A. Garfield was carried to his last resting place.

TO LIE IN THE ROTUNDA. Preparations at the Capitol to Re-

ceive Mr. McKinley's Body. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-The Capitol building was closed to-day out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, and preparations were begun for receiving the plunged at the untimely death of its chief body of the President, which will lie in state in the rotunda as did the bodies of manhood, he rendered conspicuous and patriotic services, and in whose welfare he tol on both sides of the rotunda is in great disorder on account of repairs in progress, but it is not believed that this circumstance

When President Garfield's body lay in the Capitol the public assembled on the east front of the building and going in at the main door in double file, passed out at the west door, the people separating into two lines as the bier was approached. A similar order will be preserved at the forthcoming "Second-On the day after the receipt of | ceremonies. The remains will be in the custody of a guard of honor, the sergeants at arms of the Senate and House of Representatives assisting in the details of the ceremonies. The historical state catafalque, stored at the Capitol, is being put into der read to them, after which all labor for | condition.

ceremony of mourning.

The flag on the White House was halfmasted early this morning, and on the big front door was posted on the printed card "Closed." The white shades of the east room were drawn over the windows and the public was not admitted to the building, With careworn faces and soft steps the White House attaches went about their duties. No public business was transacted. In anticipation of the coming of Mrs. McKinley and eventually of the family of the new President, a large force of workmen is engaged in preparing the White President Roosevelt will go to the residence of Captain William S. Cowles, of the navy, his brother-in-law, when he reaches Washington, leaving the White House to the family and intimate personal friends of the late President until after the funeral. Brief funeral services, it was announced to-night, will be held at the Capitol tickets of admission. The funeral train will leave here for Canton at 2:30, arriving there at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Members of the family and intimate friends of the late President will go on this train. justices of the Supreme Court, diplomats

FORMER CABINET CHANGES.

and other officials will travel on another

Capitol to the train the G. A. R. and the

order of the Loyal Legion, to both of

which the President belonged, will have the

Only Three of McKinley's First Set of

Advisers Remain. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- Of the eight men who entered President McKinley's endeared him to all the people, and espe-Cabinet at the beginning of his first administration only three remain. These are Secretary Gage, Secretary Long and Secre- last illness. The District of Columbia tary Wilson. The greatest number of changes have taken place in the State Department and the Department of Justice. | direct that the public offices of the District Three men have served as the head of the of Columbia be closed this day and on the Department of State since the 4th of day of the funeral, and that the flags on all March, 1897. The first of these was the staff until further orders. late John Sherman, who surrendered his place in the Senate to become the premier Orders also are in preparation at the War Department for different detachments of

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when the war had closed, gave place to the present incumbent, the Hon. John Hay. who had been Mr. McKinley's minister to Great Britain. All three were Ohio men. The first attorney general was the present Supreme Court justice, the Hon. James McKenna. When he became a member of the Supreme Court he was succeeded by Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, and the latter was at his own request relieved at the beginning of the present term, Mr. P. C. Knox, the present incumbent, assuming the office. In each of the Postoffice, War and Interior Departments there has been once change, Mr. Smith succeeded Mr. Gary in the Postoffice Department; Mr. Root, General Alger in the War Depart. ment and Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Bliss in the

Interior Department. ACTION AT WASHINGTON.

Wednesday at 10 o'clock to persons having | Proclamation to Residents of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- The commissioners of the District of Columbia held a It is probable that members of the Cabinet, | meeting early to-day and issued the following proclamation, announcing to the citithe guard of honor and accompany the re- special train. In the procession from the zens of the District the death of President McKinley:

"The commissioners of the District of Columbia have the melancholy duty to announce to the citizens of the District of Columbia the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, at a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning, in Buf-

falo, N. Y. "A typical American as soldier and statesman and in the private relations of life, he won illustrious fame as the chief servant of his country. But his personal character was greater than his deeds and cially to those who reside in the District of Columbia and who knew well his virtues and graces, so touchingly exhibited in his never had a better friend; its loss cannot be repaired; its grief cannot be expressed. "As a mark of respect the commissioners the District buildings be displayed at haif-

The commissioners had previously, at 2 o'clock this morning, immediately upon the receipt of the death announcement of Mr. McKinley's first Cabinet. At the sent through President MacFarland, sent outbreak of the Spanish war he retired a telegram to Secretary Cortelyou exand was succeeded by Judge William Day, of President McKinley and extending their following dispatch to every command-in- the White House, to guard the White House of the President's city of Canton, who, profound sympathy to Mrs. McKinley.